

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of China | Tuesday | 10th Nov.

Empress of India | Tuesday | 8th Dec.

Empress of Japan | Tuesday | 6th Jan.

THE R. M. S. EMPRESS OF CHINA, 5,330 tons, Captain A. TILLET, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, and SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
From HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO
One way
Fare
4
12
Mos.
Mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Es-
quimalt, New West-
minster, B.C. 225 338 394

Port Townsend, Seattle, Wash. 255 385 487

Portland, Ore., San Fran-
cisco, 275 415 482

Banff, Calgary, Alba 285 428 490

Winnipeg, Man., Minneapo-
lis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn. 295 445 517

Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo. 305 458 534

Milwaukee, Wis. 315 465 543

Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O. 325 475 550

Hamilton, London, Toron-
to, Ont. 335 485 560

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 345 495 570

Kingston, Ontario, 355 505 580

Montreal, Quebec, Que. 365 515 590

New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. 375 525 600

Baltimore, Md., Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh, Pa. 385 535 610

Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me. 395 545 620

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B. 405 555 630

Liverpool and London via Liverpool. 415 565 650

Paris via Liverpool and London. 425 575 650

Havre, via Liverpool. 435 585 660

Bremen, " 445 595 670

Hamburg " 455 605 680

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamer call at Victoria to land and embark Passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China or Japan, and to Government officials.

Complaints.—Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.

PAROLES must be sent to our office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1891. 1960

INSURANCES.

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$100,000 on First-class Risks at current rates.

DUNN, MELBY & CO.

Hongkong, September 19, 1891. 1802

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1891. 1340

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

The Co.'s Steamship Delta.

Capt. ABEAL, will leave for the above Port, at Daylight

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 17, 1891. 1973

FOR AMOY AND MANILA.

The Steamship Yunnan.

Capt. GATESWORTHY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1891. 1980

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at SINGAPORE and JAVA, and taking cargo for ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND PORTS and TASMANIA.)

The Co.'s Steamship Muri Maru.

Capt. J. B. MACLELLAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 31st Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1891. 1982

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship Peking.

Captain F. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SLEIMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, October 17, 1891. 1977

Business Notices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

DRESS

FABRICS.

COSTUMES

FOR OUT-DOOR AND EVENING WEAR.

Hongkong Trading Company, Ltd., Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters. 1974

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessels	Agents	Date of Loading
Amoy and Manila	Vikings (s.)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports, &c.	Mikru Maru (s.)	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Oct. 21, at noon.
Bremen & Ports of Call	Bayer (s.)	Norddeutsche Lloyd	Oct. 24, at 3 p.m.
Baltic	Delta (s.)	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Oct. 20, at daylight.
Oceanic	Zambo (s.)	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Oct. 22, at 3 p.m.
THE Steamship GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., 1891, at 1 p.m., connection being made at Yokohama with steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.	Gaelic (s.)	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Nov. 10.
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.	London & Ports of Call	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	About October 24.
QUEEN'S RD. AND DUDDELL ST.	London & Ports of Call	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 23, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 20, at noon.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners & General Outfitters.	Macmillan & Co.	Dowdell, Carrill & Co.	Oct. 21, at 3 p.m.
Practical Dressmakers, Milliners			

THE CHINA MAIL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *N.C. Daily News* a London Freight Memorandum of 4th ult., which strikingly exemplifies the paternal interest taken by the British shipowner in the Belgian and German trade with the Far East, and how anxious the British shipowner is to build up the port of Antwerp to the detriment of London and Liverpool. The current quotations for freight to Shanghai from the undemocratised ports were per ton—

Metal. Candles, &c.
London 32/6 + 10% 35/0 + 10%
Liverpool ... 27/6 + 10% 30/0 + 10%
Antwerp ... 21/3 net 25/0 net

The steamers go to Antwerp first, and then come to London to fill up.

A ROMANIAN missionary obtained a pamphlet containing scurrilous allusions against the Protestant and Catholic religions and sent it to the British Consul at Hankow, who called on the Viceroy with it. H.E. sent one of his most trustworthy military officials in disguise to the Hongpi pawnshop where the pamphlet is said to have been issued. The viceroy refused to get one copy, and, in view of the matter to the city magistrate, who immediately made an official visit to the pawnshop. The place was then diligently searched and a whole set of these scurrilous pamphlets was found, as well as the wooden types. It appears that four large pawnshops were concerned in printing and circulating these works. Warrants were issued and several culprits have been arrested. The Viceroy is very angry and has ordered the severest punishments to be dealt out to the offenders.—*Hupao*.

It seems almost impossible to drive into the heads of the Peking Government that there is anything serious in the present tension between China and foreign Powers. They have succeeded so well of late years in having their own way with the foreign Ministers, in evading inconvenient demands by procrastination and subterfuge, that they cannot see why the same acts should not serve them now, and they have not even the sense to conciliate when they can by ordinary courtesy. The Austrian Minister is in Peking awaiting an audience with the Emperor; he is not particular as to how long he is in a hurry to leave Peking. In such a case it would have been thought that the Court would have arranged to grant him an audience as soon as possible, and thus endeavour to make a friend, sorely upset as they are by the failure of their attempt to detach Germany from the ranks of their opponents. Instead of taking this course, the Austrian Minister is put off until the Russian Minister arrives. That is the fossils, Chinese and Manchu, who sit in the centre of the complicated, ill-adjusted, and rocket machine which is called the government of China, have forgotten all they learned in the last war and still believe that foreign Powers are tributaries who dare not raise a voice against their suzerain, and whose representatives are to be treated with no more regard or courtesy than are shown to the envoys from Corea, or some semi-independent Central Asian chief.—*N.C. Daily News*

A TAIWAN correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, after chronicling the lamented death of Mrs. Holland, wife of H. B. M. Consul, writes on the 6th inst.:—“Everything is quiet here (at Taiwan), and there are no wars or rumors of wars. The present government, which is a little eccentric, we have had lately on account of gold being discovered in pretty large quantities near Kelung. You know that Chinese who have been in California and there learnt the gold-washing business, have been at work for some time in the Kelung river near the Railway Bridge. Now they have found very rich deposits a little higher up the river, and, I believe, seams of gold in the hills and mountains in the neighbourhood. A Syndicate was formed at once under the auspices of the so-called Second Governor, but such a lot of people rushed to the place that the Acting Governor of Formosa stopped the work fearing trouble. Another Tamasi correspondent writes the same paper under dated 6th October:—“Means Douglas, Lopak & Co. are going to run one of their fine steamers, the *Fukien*, on to Shanghai. In a day or two she will be despatched for your port, I hear, to compete with the so-called Formosa Trading Co., and we are very pleased to see it. Yesterday, going over the railway between Taiwan and Kelung, I noticed hundreds of Chinese again gold-washing in the river. Perhaps we may get a lively time here also on account of the yellow metal.”

“FRAGRANT WATERS’ MURMUR.” That our Local Parliament is once more in session, and the community are glad to see that the Officer Administering the Government has shown he is possessed of sound business qualifications, discretion, tact and modesty.

That his Opening Address speaks for itself, and it cannot be said the author has left many subjects out in the cold.

That few of us here believe in a Military Governor, except when martial law has been proclaimed, when the General becomes the proper man to rule, but our present Administrator has pleasantly surprised the community with his dues to hold the reins quietly but firmly.

That there is a goodly programme of work before the Council, and a desire is manifested to get it carried through smoothly.

That in regard to the seemingly necessary evil of an Opium Farm, another amended ordinance (or rather two of them) is again before the Council.

That it is absolutely impossible to please everybody in a business of this sort, and the local Government have a difficult role to play—with the Chinese Customs, the Opium Farmer, the opium merchants, and the native community to consider.

That the appointment, whether correct or not, of the Opium Farmer’s connection with smuggling, has made the position of the local Government all the more difficult, seeing that the authorities here are in a certain sense bound to protect their Farmer.

That the clauses relating to shipping will probably cause much friction, as they will necessitate a systematic search by the ship’s company, or a staff of searchers and all the attendant evils, it being impossible for a few European officers to prevent Chinese from conveying prepared opium on board.

That it is amusing, by the way, to read the Colonial Treasurer’s remarks about work. That I have seen many descriptions of tired-out men in my time, but the present C. T. is the nearest approach to the Port Mahon militaire you could come across in a day’s walk.

That if this hard-worked officer, however, contributes in any substantial degree to a satisfactory settlement of the Opium difficulty, he may be credited with having achieved something useful.

That the Acting Attorney General will act wisely not to meddle too much with the storage of opium, which is a large business carried on by firms of good standing, who of course keep a record of all opium received for their own purposes, and a chest once into their godowns cannot be removed elsewhere without a permit.

That we shall soon see the last of Hongkong as a free port if this ingenuous tinkering goes on at the present rate.

That it is a gratifying thing to see the question of searching Chinese in the public thoroughfares has been attended to, as the old practice is a disgrace to our boasted freedom of the subject.

That if there must be an Opium Farm, let us (as the officials keep saying) give the Farmer every reasonable assistance to protect his rights, but at the same time don’t forget the rights and convenience of others.

That if the Farmer does pay a quarter of our revenue, don’t sacrifice the rights of those who pay the other three-quarters.

That the Chinese would dearly love to have the running of this Colony, and as it is they get the lion’s share of the profits that are made.

That there is something behind the threatening coolie-strike, which I hear is secretly backed by some of the large Chinese Hong, and it is to be hoped the Government will not allow itself to be misled, but will take steps in time.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

That any Government, which permits a Chinese Consul to be stationed here can be promised a lively time in advance.

That the Chinese Legation in London is certainly assuming rights which cannot be granted as yet.

That it is satisfactory to know our forces are at last armed, but Hongkong residents will not easily forgive or forget the high-handed proceedings and the shuffling of the Home officials over this matter.

That the back-down during the Franco-Chinese trouble has never been forgotten.

That I believe we have a shrewd and capable man as Protector of Chinese, who advised the Government on these matters.

THE RECORD-BREAKERS OF THE ATLANTIC.

The White Star steamers, which appeared in 1874, mark an epoch in ocean travel. Before that the Indian line had built the *City of Richmond* and the *City of Berlin*, they antedating the White Star boats a few months. The *Britannia* lowered the *Scotia*’s record by an hour, crossing in 7 days 10 hours, 53 minutes. Then came the modern ships, which are surpassing. The following table shows the ships which have held the records since the first steamer crossed the Atlantic:

YEAR	SHIP	ROUTE	TIME
1875	Savannah	Liverpool to New York	16 00
1876	Great Western	New York to Liverpool	18 22 00
1877	Britannia	New York to Liverpool	14 12 00
1878	Perma	New York to Liverpool	9 20 00
1879	Baltic	New York to Liverpool	9 18 00
1880	City of Paris (old)	Queensland to New York	8 1 00
1881	City of Brussels	New York to Liverpool	7 18 00
1882	Arizona	New York to Liverpool	7 10 53
1883	Ashoka	New York to Liverpool	7 0 20
1884	Erico	New York to Liverpool	6 10 40
1885	Umbria	New York to Liverpool	6 4 40
1886	Etruria	New York to Liverpool	6 1 40
1887	City of Paris	New York to Liverpool	5 28 00
1888	City of Paris	New York to Liverpool	5 19 15
1889	Majestic	New York to Liverpool	5 16 00

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(*Foochow Echo* 10th October)

The failure of a second class Chinese Bank, located in Nantin, is reported. The liabilities are something over \$3,000; assets nil. This kind of thing happens two or three times every year, only the liabilities are rather larger than usual the time.

It is reported that the Tea, Oil and Potato crops are exceptionally good this season, and when we add that the second crop of rice, after the first, will be in a few weeks back, it is likely to turn out very plentiful, the local officials will have reason to be pretty satiated.

We have nothing to report this week in reference to the late scare, excepting that some shop-keepers and others who had left the neighbourhood of the Arsenal from sheer fright have returned to their homes again. Everything is perfectly quiet, and all talk of trouble at an end.

The natives here are in advance of facts. Some one amongst them has started a story that a machine has been invented to bring down rain from the sky at will, and the subject is much talked about, enquires being made of foreigners as to what kind of machine this may be. It was whispered that they knew we devils, but they suspected we had the power to do such a thing.

In our issue of 5th September we drew attention to the large number of unemployed natives loafing about in the city and suburbs. The question is asked, ‘‘Can the authorities do something for them?’’ They evidently did not see their way to do anything at the time, but the course of events since would seem to have suggested an idea on which they have acted promptly. They are enlisting these men as soldiers, and forming them into separate battalions under the officers for services in this province, around the city. The new recruits have been received and re-organized, and trade generally has been resumed.

Later.—Further particulars show that the attack by Waipo natives was terribly effective. The expedition was totally destroyed, and the whole of the members killed. In the engagement which took place 300 negroes were killed.

London, September 15.—It is considered that the massacre will have the effect of lessening the prestige of Germany in East Africa.

September 20.—The survivors have arrived at Eing-an-yoo, a town on the coast near Zanzibar. The disaster to Herr Zeller, the German govt. and patriot, who was killed in the engagement which took place 300 negroes were killed.

London, September 21.—It is considered that the massacre will have the effect of lessening the prestige of Germany in East Africa.

London, September 22.—The new general election in Germany will be conducted under the system of universal suffrage.

London, September 23.—The offices of the warships in the bay at Valparaiso, in Chile, have been entered at a banquet by the Junta in recognition of the sympathy shown with General Canto during the recent war.

NEW CHWANG.

(*N.C. Daily News*, 7th Oct.)

The following circular letter has been handed to Mr. Ayrton, H. M. Consul, with a request to forward it to the proper quarters. Whether it will be of any use remains to be seen, but there cannot be a doubt that if at any time there may be need for protection, it will be during next winter.

The port is pretty full of steamers just now, but the freights are not high.

Nothing has resulted from the last attempt to raise a new bank, and we hope the repairs are completed at the earliest rate.

That somebody has been remonstrating against my remarks on the temporary sheds known as the Central Market.

That I can honestly say I never intended to cast aspersions upon the management of the market sheds, because you never think of criticising the management of a pigsty—you simply remove the dirt.

That the forty years’ litil accumulated on the old market would be a gold mine to any market gardener, and the outflow severer over which our temporary market is built would hold their own for killing stenches against anything Hongkong can produce.

That the system which can allow this scandal to continue without any powerful effort to put matters straight cannot be deemed.

That the community sustained a shock when the news of the almost tragic death of Mr. Samuel Brown, at sea, became known.

That whatever may have been said in this column concerning the official acts of the Saseo General, the painstaking record of duty and the honesty of purpose of the official, as well as the foreign Powers going to day. Let the foreign Powers slacker their hand, and the old system of keeping a fox for party purposes upon men holding official positions has been generally condemned by the community.

September 12.—The inquiry of the Parliamentary Committee into the charges of corruption made by the public officials of the Province of Quebec, in Canada, declares the fact that the money voted for the construction of the Bay of Chaleurs railway the sum of 15,000,000d. was received by Mr. Hon. Morier, the Premier of the Provincial Ministry, was 55,000d. Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, the Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General of the Dominion, are conferring as to the conduct of members of the Quebec Ministry. The inquiry of

'GO TO A NUNNERY.'
Recently an account was published in *The Times* of the rescue by a solicitor of a nun from a French convent. The statement was sent by a firm of solicitors, but all names were suppressed. The story is quite true, however, it has since made a statement. Her name is Miss Ellen Golding, and she is known in the convent as Dame Marie Raymond. Her brother-in-law is a professor of French, at Beverly, where Miss Golding is now staying. She was charmed by the exquisite music of a Roman Catholic Church in London, and in consequence became a convert to that faith. She was then twenty-three years old. Miss Golding first entered the convent of La Sainte Union des Sœurs Cour, and since then she has been in fifteen convents in France and

Belgium. She often desired to abandon the life, but was unable to do so owing to the poverty, ignorance and the control the nuns of the convent had over her. Miss Golding is highly esteemed, and considerable revenue was derived by the convent from the lessons she gave in English, music, painting, &c. Revenue was also derived from the interest on a large bit of money alleged to be still in the possession of the managers of the convent. She complains of the oppressive nature of the discipline to which she and other sisters have been subjected. When I was ill once (she told her interviewer), I was left alone in my bed a whole day and night, and never a hand was raised to succour me. I was told to prepare for the end. When I faintly entered the convent of La Sainte Union des Sœurs Cour, and since then she has been in fifteen convents in France and

would be left to my relatives, for I had willed it so, they brought me grapes, wine, and all manner of delicacies, in order to keep me alive, so that they might charge people for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

ed. Your throat gets pinched, the next day you are feverish, the following day dizzy, the cold comes, and your lungs give up to death, and then you are told to prepare for death. 'All the sisters die in this convent between forty and forty-five,' say the priests. 'Oh, we never live after forty-five,' say the sisters; and with almost all who die consumption is the cause. You see the nuns going about with death stamped on their faces. I said to one sister, 'Why don't you eat?' 'Oh, I must work, work,' replied she. 'That night she went to her little bed; but without saying a word, she drew the curtains, and in a few hours was found dead. Nobody died.'

Then there is the madhouse.

What is given you in your food, you do not know where or where, and this is continu-

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet

the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of 'Notes and Queries on China and Japan,' has reached its Eighteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review includes the results of Travel in well-known districts. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward to 'Editor, China Review,' care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondent column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Etelle, Breitbaender, and Hirte, Professor Legge, and Messrs Balfour, Waters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Janusson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

After a time an intolerable itching of the skin spread all over me, as if my blood were poisoned. Our family physician attended me for a month. Acting upon his advice I went to Harrogate, where I consulted another doctor, and drank the waters, but feeling worse I returned home. The bath attendant at Harrogate, and others told me I was suffering from lead poisoning, but the doctors never mentioned. The first doctor said it was the passing of gallstones that gave me such dreadful pain.

I now consulted an eminent specialist at Manchester, who confirmed what the other doctor had told me, but none of them afforded any relief.

In this miserable way I dragged on for six months more, and became so much reduced I could scarcely put one foot before the other, and so thin that the rings off my fingers slipped off the floor. I was in such pain that I prayed to die and our two doctors told a friend of mine I could not recover.

In August of last year (1890), whilst my sufferings were at the worst, a book was sent to me by post telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I determined to try it, and sent to Mr. Evans, Chemist, Lyman, for a supply.

After taking the first bottle, I felt a little better, and by persevering with the remedy I recovered my appetite, and gradually gained strength. My natural colour is now returned and I feel as well as I ever did in my life; in fact, as well as I did when a boy. I can eat any kind of food without inconvenience, and have gained 50 pounds in weight during the past three months. I am now in full health again. As to taking this medicine I was so much stirred that my friends, and even my pupils, scarcely recognised me. I tell every one what Seigel's Syrup did for me.

The gentleman who makes the foregoing statement is a person of position and known to all the people of Lyman. He declines to permit the publication of his name, but the perfect truth of what he says is vouches for by Mr. J. H. Evans, the chemist above named.

The case was an aggravated one of indigestion and dyspepsia and its natural consequences. The whole system had been poisoned and disordered by the solids engendered by the fermentation in the stomach, and, had not Seigel's Syrup come to the rescue just as it did, a fatal result must have followed in a brief time.

Intimations.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents for cure of Convalescence.

The China Review is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is a perfect weekly journal for the Chinese and English speaking people.